DREADFUL CALAMITY IM MAIDEN LANE.

Explosion of Fireworks.

ONE MAN BURNT TO DEATH.

Between 7 and 3 o'clook yesterday morning the store of Dunkin & Rebbins, No 10 Massan lane, importers of toys and freworks, took fire Amourst a quantity of rock-ets and wheels. The explosion occasioned was tremen-dous for a short period. Mr. Politip H. Jeannerst, of the trman & Co., watch imparters, who occupied a room on the second floor of said premises, perished in the flames. His body was soon after extricated from the building in a terribly disfigured condition from the burn ing. The firemen were very prompt, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it extended beyond the

building in which it originated.

The circumstances under which the unfortunate gensan lost his life are as follows:-The firm of which he belonged occupied a second story room fronting on Maiden lame, directly over the fire sorks. All the other portion of the building was occupied by Dunkin & Robbins. The porter, Patrick Hallaway, of Dunkin & Robbins, had their watchmaker, had gone up stars to their business. The porter says he locked the street door for the purpose of going to the third floor, when, as he ascended the first flight of stairs, he heard the discharge of fireworks. ediately came down to the store and then he dis covered seme wheels and rockets on fire, next the ceiling He hurried to the front door, went out to the sidewalk and gave an alarm of fire. By this time the ex plosion of fireworks became tremendous, the rockets fellowed in quick succession. The watch maker on the second floor exclaimed to Mr. Jeanne-ret, who was at that time engaged at the iron safe, "Philip! Philip! there is fire," and ran to the head of that an explesion deprived him of all knowledge until he found himself at the foot of the stairs, near the sidewalk; he has not received any serious injury. It was the watchmaker who gave the information of Mr. Jeannere being left up stairs, but the fire and explosion fireworks prevented any one from go ng up to his rescue. After the partial extinguishment of the fire the deceased was found on the floor, by the iron safe, just where th watchmaker last saw him; his coat and portions of his other apparel was burnt off, and his face, hands, army and other pertions of his person was dreadfully disfi-gured by burning. The body was taken charge of by Captain Dewling, of the Sixth ward, who ordered it to be heid the inquest. ed to his station house, where Coroner Hutton

The deceased was twenty one years of age, and a Swiss by birth. He boarded at the Prescott House; was not narried. His mother and sister reside at White Plains, Westshester county, to which place, we understand, the hody will be conveyed for interment. At present of the fire, any further than the hurried statement made , by the porter, as already given.

The stock of Dunkin & Robbins is estimated at about

\$35,000, on which they have an insurance of \$31,000 in

the fellowing Insurance Companies: -
 Northwestern
 \$3,000
 Arctic
 \$4,000

 Empire City
 3,000
 Continental
 4,000

 East River
 3,000
 Howard
 4,000

 Jefferson
 3,000
 Total
 \$31,000

 Common wealth
 4,000
 4,000
 3,000

The loss, it is supposed, will amount to nearly the mount of insurance. Saltzman & Co , importer of watches, insured for \$10,

The building No. 10 is owned by the Binninger estate. Insured in the North America for \$5,000; loss supposed

to be about \$6,000. No. 12, occupied by John L Vandewater, auction and commission store, estimates his loss at about \$800 from Other tenants in this building, most of them jewellers and watch importers, do not sustain any damage, as

their property was secured in iron safes.

The building No. 12 also belongs to the Binningeestate, is insured for \$5,000 in the North America. The
damage to this building will probably amount to \$300.

The loss of Saltuman & Co. cannot as yet be ascertain-

ed, but it is supposed it will be considerable, as the deceased was struck down by the explosion before he had time to close the doors of the iron safe. DAMAGE ON LIBERTY PLACE.

P. B. Gilbert, No. 6 Liberty place, silversmith, on the \$200. Insured in the Equitable Insurance Company for

said building, estimates their loss at about \$50. Insured in the Commercial Insurance Co. for \$900, and in the Jefferson Jasurance Co. for \$900.

Carle & Hodenpyl, jewellers on the fourth floor; damaged about \$200. Insured in the Citizens' Insurance

about \$50. Insured in a Jersey City company for \$2,000.

The building No. 6 Liberty place is damaged probably about \$200. Insured for \$10,000 in the various city

Corener Hillon held as inquest yesterday after-neon upon the body of Philip H Jeanneret, the unfortu-mate man killed at the fire at No. 10 Maiden lane, at the fixth ward station house. An examination of the body was made, and a verdict of "death caused by suffoca-

ation, from the explosion of fireworks in the store No. 10 Maiden lane, rendered? Olof Lundgrew, Patrick Hillo way and John B. Robbins were examined, but no infortion was obtained as to the origin of the fire. The

way and John D. Robbins were examined, but no information was obtained as to the origin of the fire. The following is the testimony taken:—
Patrick Holloway being sworn, said—I reside at 183 West Thirty-sixth strees; I am in the employ of Duncan & Robbins No. 10 Maiden lane; they deal in toys, fancy d fireworks; they occupy the store on the first peased it a few minutes before 7 o'clock til A sweet it out; about 7½ o'clock I was about goairs, when I heard a hissing noise; when I heard arned round, and saw a firework wheel on the self in the southeast corner of the store on fire; hat is called a colored wheel; I ran to the tore door; I had left it locked, and had to it to get out; while I was in the act of unlock-door the wheel explosed, throwing fire to the side of the store, igniting a rocket, which examd set off the other fireworks; the body of the is in the store were situated about the middle of all exploded, bursting the front window out; I has time got into the street, and was halloing there was no person about the store but myself; erre other fireworks belonging to the firm in the tory back room; the explosion set the whole lower the house on fire; the front room in the second ras occupied by Saltmann & Co., watch importers; of know at the time whether any one was in that wet; the fecoased, I understand, was one of the after the front window was blo m out, as I stated, towards Broadway hallooing "Fire;" I ran a short ad cames back; a drowd of persons seen assembled; I came back I saw Mr. Laudegrew, a watchmaker, employ of Saltmann & Co., standing opposite the he teld me that the deceased was up stairs, and reworks on the third floor had exploded; the deiwas takes from the ruins about half past nine or clock.

i was taken from the ruins about half past nine or clock.

of Lundegrew, being sworn, said—I reside at 108 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn; I am the watchmaker spoken of by the preceding witness; at the time of the explosion deceased and myself were in the second story front room; previous to this, and about or a little after 7, I beard a cry of "fire" in the street; I raised and looked nout of the front window, and saw last witness run out of the store below into the street; I then hallood to deceased that there must be fire down stairs in the store; at the time he was standing about eight feet from me and opposite the safe; the safe was open; I instantly ran to the room door to look down the stair-way; the door was open; as I got to it, sad was about looking down stairs, the explosion below took place, and also next thing I knew I found myself in the street; I den't know hew I got there; I was so confounded that I can't say whether I was standing or laying down; I don't know of any others being in the building at the time.

cion's know of any others being in the building at the jame.

John D. Robbins, being sworn, said—I am of the firm of Duncan & Robbins; our business was toys, fancy goods and fireworks; we had a heavy stock on hand; we are the exclusive agents of Joseph G. & Isaac Edge, of Jersey City; we had also some of other makers; from all I man learn, I think that the plece of fireworks that drat explicited was of the manufacture of Mr. J. W. Hatfield, of Williamsburg; I have been in the business since 1847, with the exception of one year, and have never had an mecident of this character before; I understand from Mr. Edge that colored fireworks are liable to spontaneous combustion when improperly make; Mr. J. W. Hatfield has the reputation of being one of our best manufactures, and is a very careful man; I have been informed by Mr. Edge that fireworks are more dangerous if manufac

tured is damp weather, or kept in a damp place after being manufactured; I do not pay a license, and I believe none is required; there was no powder in the store except that which was manufactured into fireworks; to the best of my recollection, Mr Hatfield bastold me that colored fireworks are not more dangerous than others when properly made.

Edward Chastesey, M D, being sworn, said—I am of the opinion that the deceased came to his death from suffocation.

At the conclusion of reading the evidence to the jury the Coroner remarked that heretofore, in such cases, he had been in the habit of eliciting testimony in reference to the origin of the fire; but now that portion of the inquiry fell into the hands of another officer, Mr. Baker the Fire Marshal, who will go fully into the case. A present my duty is merely to ascertain the cause of death; and the evidence I have just read to you, gentle men, is sufficient for that purpose. The jury then found

a verdict as above.

The Fire Marshal, who was present during the holding of the inquest, informed the Coroner that he would proceed with the investigation on Monday.

This excellent institution has, we perceive from the last annual report, just published, reached the tenth year of its existence, and is constantly extending the field of its operations. It was formerly the "Prison Association," but after a long experience of joint action, it was believed by all parties that th ladies, by whom it was principally managed, could work more effectively in an independent organization. A separation therefore took place, with the most friendl understanding—the men for the relief and advancemen of the male prisoners; the women for the redemption of their own sex. The "Home" is a distinctive feature of the "Women's Prison Association." It is essential tha the female convict, when her term of imprisonment is be sheltered from temptation, where her feeble purpo may be strengthened, her new habits confirmed, and where, in the ward and watch of Christian women, her reform and instruction may proceed. No pains dren worthy of the sacred name of "home."
Uniform dissipline is attempted, diligence and cleanliness are exacted; regular instruction in the rudiments of education is given, and, as far as possible with subjects who, to the weakness of children add the depravity that comes from life long neglect, exposure and evil communication, mutual kindness and harmony are maintained. The inmates remain at the Home not less than three months, and no longer than is deemed essential for their best good. Places are found for those who are eligible for situations, and the insurable or irreclaimable are dismissed, or returned to the State in From this brief sta'ement of the objects and aims of

the Home, some idea may be formed of the benealts which it confers upon that particular class who are considered beyond the sympathies of the community. In sependent of this, the good which it has already done, and the number of unfortunate outcasts who would have been lost but for its instrumental ty, ought to be sufficient to commend it to the support of a benevolent and discriminating public. The Home is at No. 191 Tenth arenue, and is capable of accommodating between forty and fifty inmates. As the demands upon its benevolence are constantly increasing, the managers propose erecting a new building, towards which they have already collected a fund of \$5,000. This sum, however, is insufficient to warrant them in the commencement of the proposed edifice, and they rely, therefore, on the said which they expect to receive from the well known liberality of our citisens in enterprises of this obstracter. The Home is a thoroughly practical institution, and is entirely free from that spirit of ostentatious philanthrophy which characterizes some of our public charities. Considering the limited means at its disposal, it does as much, if not more, than any other establishment for the benefit of those who seek its assistance, and who but for it would be irretrievably lost. It takes the unfortunate woman as she leaves the prison, clothes and boards her for several months, and if at the end of the probationary peried prescribed she is found to be deserving and really sincere in her change of life, the us provided with a situation, and presented with an opportunity of are establishing her character. It is needless to Sasts that there are many such unfortunate women. And who does not feel that they are entitled to the consideration, if not the sympathy, of the benevolent? It is only necessary to state a few facts to show the clamms which the Home has upon the community. The total receipts during the peat year amounted to \$3,468 83, and expenses to \$3,211 56, showing a balance of \$246 97. With this over 194 women were provid the Home, some idea may be formed of the benefits which it confers upon that particular class who are considered

—"Our eye is upon those who leave us. We have records through years, of their conduct. Immates of the years 1860, '61, 52, 53 and 54, have remained in respectable places, nome in factories and some at domestic service, and have laid up considerable sums from their wages—one \$200, another \$100—some \$25, \$70, \$30, \$25, and scores of smaller sums; others are constantly remitting of the avails of their honest industry relief to their half-famished friends in the Old World. Younggirls have remained three and four years in country houses, receiving school and domestic instruction, and giving astifaction to their employers. Several of our people are married respectably and living decently in the country. Of one we receally heard that she has become a 'member of a church, a faithful teacher in a Sunday school, and is accounted a very worthy woman.' And who were these people: For the most part those who from ignorance and loneliness, neglect, and temptation in this our dear country, but to them a strange land, had fallen into the abyes of degradation."

From the school report it appears that 45 were taught to read; 56 to write in books; 39 to write on slates; 24 to spell; 4 the alphabet; and 97 the simple rudiments of arithmetic.

Some of the ladies composing the Executive Committee

to read; 56 to write in books; 39 to write on slates; 24 to rpell; 4 the alphabet; and 97 the simple rudiments of arithmetic.

Some of the ladies composing the Erscutive Committee visit the Tombs occasionally, and the various departments under municipal government on Blackwell's Island. Besides this, there is a visiter of the prisons, whose duty it is to visit their female departments periodically, to report those who are proper subjects for the institution, and to give counsel and aid where it is asked and can be given.

The report speaks in high terms of the faithful services of Miss Fester, the Matron of the Female Department of the Tombs, as a coadjutor of the Islies of the Home. The saddest feature in her department; it says, is beyond her power to reform, alluding to the condition of the women's "five days" corridar," and their "shauty" in the prison yars. Here it is that the scum of the city, its moral filth, is turned in daily to rimain in masses of indescribable wretchedness and drunkenness for five days, and then to be sent to Blackwell's Island, or discharged, to return again and again.

"Nowhere," says the report, "is our visiter's work more productive of god? than at the Tombs. She finds there many to whom she thinks it advisable to give permits for admission to the Home without the intervention of Blackwell's Island. She has found there very young persons, committed for trifting, and, as she believes, first offences, whom her timely interposition has saved, as we may hope, from further degradation. In all cases Miss Foster proves a hind, judicious, and reliable co operator."

From the foregoing facts, some idea may be formed of the operations of the Home among a class of people who, till the organization of the Prison Association, were regarded as outcasts, beyond the sympathies and cansideration of the community. No more need or can be said to commend it to public favor.

Mayor's Office. THE ALLEGED DISHONSET STREET INSPECTORS—REDUCTION IN THE NUMBERS OF DETAILED FOLICEMEN.

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, it will be seen that Mr. B Jones, Street laspector of the Seventeenth ward, charged with illegally receiving money from the men employed in cleaning the streets of that ward, has only been partially examined, and that it is not as yet ascertained that the charges preferred against him are ground-

tained that the charges preferred against him are groundless:—

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS, }

NEW YORK, June 16, 1855. }

HON. PERNANDO WOOD, MAYOR.

DEAR Siz:—The examination into the charges made against Mr. Jones, Street inspector Seventeenth ward, was partially investigated by me yesterday. I will finish the case by konday, wishing to examine Mr. Bine and other witnesses; and at the close of the investigation I will send you all the evidence taken in relation to the same. Yours, &c., JOSEPH E. ERLING,

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

The examination of Mr. Ray, the other Street inspector charged with dishonesty in his official capacity, is to take place on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, before his honor the Mayor. It has been unavoidably put of till this time in consequence of the engagement of Mr. Busted, defendant's counsel, in the trial of Lyman Cole. We are given to understand also, that the Mayor has it in contemplation to reduce the number of policemen detailed on special duty, to about one-third, as it has been ascertained, after due investigation, that the present number is greater than is absolutely necessary. Orders will therefore be issued for the removal of five men from the Court of Sessions. Rev from the Tombs, and the same number from each department of the city government. This will prove a great benefit to the city, which is the object of the charge.

a private or family "burst," has only to glance betimes in the morning over the column of advertisements devoted to country expeditions, and if he cannot be satisfied with the choice of pleasures therein submitted to ought immediately to betake himself to the Shaker set tlement at Lebanon, as one utterly tired and sick of the vanities of this wicked world, and not fit to enjoy

But there are few persons, even among the mos blase seions of Young America, who are so far gone in their disgust of the world as to regone in their disgust of the world as to require this last and best remedy which we have prescribed them. There are none of them to be found certainly among the industrious, poorer, laborious, and therefore, more contented portion of the population. A few specimens might be picked up perhaps in Broadway of an afternoon, in the halls of the Opera House in the evening, and in the Shakspere and other snobbish clubs at midnight; and by their hats and ec centric attire generally, as well as by their languid air in particular, "shall ye know them." But we write not for the benefit of such as these. The country air, the nountain breeze, the rolling of the ocean, would be too much for their wear nerves; the laxy promenade, the aristocratic loading in the club room, or a sojourn in one of the fashionable watering places, suit better both their tastes and their physical abilities. For those who have not the disposition or the means to indulge in such trifling frivolities, but who love to

Climb the crag and thread the braketo ramble among the romantic scenery of the Hudson, or Staten Island, or on the Highlands of Nevesink; to tumble among a laughing crowd of bathers in the waves on the shores of Coney Island, and afterwards luxuriate in the clams of Gil Davis's institute, or to go out to see some forty or fifty miles in company with a jolly party, and practice the calling of a fisherman away Sandy Hock-for persons with any of these tastes, there is every facility of indulgence. The whole summer may roll past, and if these pleasures have been moderately indulged in they will not have lost their charm, so varied are the opportunities the city affords.

A few mornings see, one of the two boats which now make daily trips to the fishing banks came steaming round Castle Garden, and got moored at the end of pier No. 3 North river. It wanted but little of nine o'clock and at that hour she was to "cast off." She had been engaged from as early as seven o'clock in steaming about from this pier to that—first on the North river, then on the East river, and back once more to the North river, for the accommodation of those who lived in the differen localities of the city. Most of the knowing ones who are in for a day's fishing, go on board at the first opportunity, so as to select the most eligible position for practising the sport. They then either hold possession of the selected spot, hang up their basket on their share of the rail, or chalk their name on that portion of the deck, and the strength of their claim is unquestionable.

There is a band on board, which keeps playing "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Old Dog Tray," or some other popular air, while the bell access ringing to make these who are coming hurry up; and a score or more of indi on board at this last touching point, and no more being

on board at this last touching point, and me more being in sight, the hawner is loosed, the walking beam lazily commences its motion, the boat swings out into the stream, and in a few minus, the Golden Gate is steaming away after the Merchry, which left half an hour before for the same desthastion, and in now visible passing through the Narrows.

The scene on board is unique and amusing. Every svailable spot along the rail of the main deck is secured by those who have come out for the particular purpose of fishing, and not with any general design of amusment. The squatters on these much prized spots belong, for the most part, to the poorer class of mechanics. There is no pretension to issuion or fine dress about them; and they are proof to the seductive influence of the music which is being operated on the harricans deck by means of a violing. a base viol and a big drum. They are too intent upon their squatter rights, upon preparing soft shell clams for bait, and upon the violons of sea bass which aiready greet them, to be deluded away by any such means. Abaft the engine room, there is a ladies' saloon, destined by and by to be much sought after, but now entirely deserted. Forward, some of the saloning is raised and a sufficient anexture made to accommend the bandware in raised, and a sufficient aparture made to accummotate a conen or two of the dahers. The holders of these places are either squatted around or have their names challed out within the circle which they propose to occupy. The upper, or hurricane deck is more crowded, but avidently by persons who have come more for the general recreation of the trip than with any very special design as to fishing. Some fitteen or twenty of the fair sex, possessed of some charms and of bastets well supplied, not with fishing tackle but with something much better, occupy various attitudes around. As the distance between Cautle Garden and Staten Liahad lessens, there are preparations made for a dance; and the characters begin to exhibit themselves. There is a party of three ladies seated astern, whose merry laugh, agreeable manners and picturesque attire have drawn around them a few of the fastest young mee. At first you would be inclined to set them Cown for theatrical ladies or ballet dancers, and the sere of their movements subsequently almost confirms you in the latter surnise. They were loose blue basques, held round the walst by small patent leature belta, and have veils tied on their heads, which answer the purpose of hats, and loot much better. Among the belta, and have veils tied on their heads, which answer the purpose of hats, and loot much better. Among the belta, and becideoly great on contume. He is a round lubberly looking chap, with inclipient moustache and lubberly looking chap, with inclipient moustache and lubberly looking chap, with finelpient moustaches and lubberly looking the lubberly looking the lubberly looking the lubberly lookin

New York Sammer Recreations—a Trip to the Fishing Hanks.

The denizes of New York, the stranger or the sejourner, need not in these summer days, when business is dull and unexacting, and when town amusements are more mockeries and delusions, retire to his house or his hotel in a state of lassitude, weariness, and what the French call craws. Not at all. New York possesses manifold attractions, conveniences and facilities, of which the man of business or the man of leisure, the man of wealth or the man whose till stocked purse contains his all of worldly fortune, may, during the tropical heats of the summer, avail himself and devote a day to the enjoyment of healthful amusement and recreation. There are few cities—certainly none on this continent—so well provided for as our own in this respect. He who makes up his mind to enjoy a holiday and go on a private or family "burst," has only to glance betimes

The Turf.

One of the most exciting trots of the season came off on Friday afternoon, over the Union Course, between b g John Potter and r. g Dan Pffer. John Potter wo the race, after four closely contested heats, one of which was a dead heat. The roan horse having beaten the bay the week previous, he was the favorite on this occasio at two to one. The betting was spirited throughout the

The bay gelding is one of the most perfectly formed trotting horses that we ever recollect having seen—his muscular system is finely developed, and his form altogether unexceptionable. To counterbalance these advantages, however, he appears to have bad feet, and is much afflicted by the scratches, which seem to annoy him very much, and cause excessive restiveness whe trotting, making it difficult for him to maintain his gait. Of the roan gelding we will merely remark that he is a young horse—that his stride is very long, and that it is very difficult to make him change his gatt. His steadiness will make him a hard one to beat, when a few years older; and he is altogether a capital horse.

One thing we cannot avoid remarking, and that is, that drivers generally exhibit too much petulance after the loss of a heat or race; and instead of attributing defeat to their own want of skill, or the inferiority of their horses, too frequently vent their abuse on the judges when a decision has been given against them. Nothing contributes so much to szilful driving as equanimity of temper, as many races have been lost through the want of it. And, in addition, we may further remark that drivers who act abusively can never hope to command the respect of gentlemen. It is now difficult to obtain competent judges, and the evil appears to be on the ncrease from the causes above enumerated.

The following are the particulars of the race :-

The following are the particulars of the race:

First Heat—On coming up for the word, the bay lost a stoe; but nevertheless the word was given. They had hardly got undersay, and were rapilly rounding the turn, when the bay, who was on the inside, commenced breaking into a run, the loss of his shoe appearing to a fieth him greatly. While going down the backstretch, he broke repeatedly, but at length reached the score, in 2.422. The roan also broke, but on the whole trotted very well, and came within an ace of winning the heat. The result of this heat, surprised some who were so confident of the superfortry of the roan that during the heat they were offering two to one on him.

Scond Heat:—After waiting rather longer than usual between heats, to allow the bay to get his shee on, they came up to the stand and got off well together at a rapid rate. Whilst rounding the upper turn, the roan made a very bad break, and it required the utmost skill of his driver to induce him to settle down again to a trot. In the meantime, the bay had got several lengths ahead, and notwithstanding several breaks, was progressing rapidly. Loud cries were now heard for the distance flag, the backers of the bay being sanguine of his ability to distance the roan. But distance was out of the question; for the roan having settled down to his gait, he made a tremendous brush for the heat, and gained so rapidly that for a few moments the backers of the bay locked doubtful, and were extremely gratified when he reached the pole a winner by about two lengths, in 2:43%.

Anrexed is an acco		time on each n	rile :-
Nirst	-	2:57	2:5
econd	2:55		5:5
hird		2:53	8:4
ourth	-	2:56	11:4
ifth	2:54		14:3
ixth	2:55		17.3
eventb	3:03		20:3
ighth	3:08		23:4
Vipth	3:08	SEC. 2500 51	26:5
enth	3:01		29:5

QUIEN CITY COURSE, CINCINNAYI, June 13 .- Purse and state, \$400, for fretting forses, line least, in five, in farmers.

T. Oliver named b. g. Tom Oliver. 1 3 3 3 0 1
O. W. Dimick named b. g. Quaker. 2 2 1 1 0 2
J. Rockey named c. g. Cream Pet. 3 1 2 2 3 3
Time, 2:43—2:46—2:43½—2:49—2:46—2:45½—2:47½.

Washington, Capt. Cavendy, sailed at noon yesterday for Bremen and Scuthampton, with 164 passengers and \$125,158 in specie. The new steamship Ericsson, Capt. Lowber, also sailed at the same hour for Havre. She had only twenty-nine passengers, and carries no freight.

She had only twenty nine passengers, and carries no freight.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE TO MATANZAS AND BACK.—The bark Overmann, (of New York.) Capt. Littlejohn, sailed from New York May 9, 5 P M., and arrived at Matanzas on the 16th, at 1 P. M., thus making the passage in five days and twenty hours. She left Matanzas for Bonton on the 29th, at 6 A. M., but did not take har departure from the coast of Cubs until 8 o'clock that evening, when she was off Cardonas. She arrived at Boston at 6½ A. M., on the 6th inst, in only twenty seven days, thirteen and a half hours from the time she left New York. It is helieved that the voyage has never been performed so speedily before.—Boston Advertiser.

THE AMERICAN SHIP SABINE was assessed in damages in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, (E. I.) on the 14th of April, under the following circumstances, as stated by the Judge, Sir Arthur Buller:—On the 11th February last, the Sabine, an American sailing vessel, is proceeding up the river, and the tug steamer Satellite, with the ship Hydres in tow, is coming down. At a quarter before six in the evening they come into collision. The Sabine attributes the collision to the mismangement of the steamer. The steamer attributes it to the mismangement of the Sabine, and each vessel claims compensation from the other for the damage done. His Honor then reviewed the testimony on either side, and concluded thus:—The damage done to the Natellite I assess upon the evidence at 900 rs. I he additional claim to 300 rs. for two days' steam and eac day's return hire I reduce by 225 rs. for coal, and 102 rs. for wages. The damages so reduced will amount to 473 and 900 or 1378, and in the suit of the Satellite I condenn the Sabine in that amount of damages, and in costs. The suit of the Sabine I dismiss with costs.

A Line of Screw Strankers between Bristol, England, and the western costs of Africa is about to be establish-

City Polities.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—
CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.

The committee of arrangements appointed by the
General Committee to make preparations for holding a
mass meeting of the national democracy, held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 25 Chambers street. Mr. Erastus Glover took the chair, and Mr.

A. T. Gallaphar Confessed. hers street. Mr. Krastus Glover took the chair, and Mr. A. T. Gallagher officiated as Secretary. It was moved and carried that a meas meeting of the national democracy be held in the Metropolitan theatre on the evening of the 27th of June inst., at 7½ o'clock. A commit tee on invitation was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned. It is expected that Howell Cobb. Jesse D. Bright, and other distinguished gentlemen, will be present on this occasion.

Thirteen deaths have occurred on the Northwester Virginia Railroad, near Pennsboreugh, from person-cating squiries which had been polsoned with assente The Weston, Lawie county, Herald says that some attri-bute the deaths to chokra.

Another Nomination for the Presidency. Some few days since the good people of the city of Hoboken congregated together and erected a liberty pole in front of Pollock's Massion House The pole is a noble stick, standing in its "stock ings" one hundred and ten feet tall. It was purchased and prepared by Mr. Pollock, at his own expense; and being the first one ever erected in Hoboken, they had quite a jubilee on the occasion. There were people there from all parts of the State, and many from New York city. The Hon. Rodman M. Price, Governor of the State of New Jersey, was present, and made the dedicatory address, and in the course of the proceedings, he was nominated by Mr. Pollock as a candidate for the next President of the United States. This nomination has elicited the following reply from the Governor, in answer to a letter addressed to him on the subject by one of our New York fellow citizens :-

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, June 9, 1855.

ADDROOS HILL, ESQ.—

AY DEAR Sin—I have the honor to acknowledge the recept of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and the newspaper mailed with it, and buy to thank you for them.

I am always gratified with any expression of condidence and partiality from my personal and political friends, particularly from those whom I have the honor to represent. He would be an unworthy representative, or public servant, who is insensible to the regard and esteem of his constituents; but as regards their personal wish and desire to present my name to the people for the high position which they have been pleased so flatteringly to associate with it, I can truly and frankly answer—I do not desire it. I have no aspirations for the highest human position, which I consider to be that of President of the United States. The position has no charms for me. I have seen sufficient of political life to know that the higher the individual is placed the greater his care, responsibility and labor, both to fod and the human family. Few have received so many favors from the hands of the people as myself, at my age, although I have never sarunk from representative responsibility when called by the free, spontaneous and uninfluenced suffrages of my fellow citizges.

Considering this a gloomy and trying period in the history of our country, I may be permitted to offer a few reflections in regard to the present state of the Union. It is evident that, however much the federal compact has been tried theretofore, during the balance of the term of the present administration, and the period of the succeeding administration, our compact will be more severely tried; and God only knows whether it is to stand or fall. It will certainly require, upon the period of the succeeding administration, our compact will be more severely tried; and God only knows whether it is to attand or fall. It will certainly require, upon the period of the bench so fall the virtues, forbearance, patriotism and sagacity, with due concession and firmness, to maintain the integrity o

LORD STRANGFORD died on Tuesday, May 29, at his residence, in Harley street, London, after an Illness of some weeks' duration. His lordship succeeded his father, for account, in 1801, in the Irish peerage, and shortly afterwards was appointed Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. He continued in the diplomatic service for a at Lisbon. He continued in the diplomatic service for a long series of years, and was successively appointed to represent England in the Brazils, at Stockholm, at Constantinople, and at St. Petersburg. For his services he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1825, and three years later he undertook a special mission to the Brazils, with which his diplomatic career closed. His lordship graduated at Triaty College, Dublin, and obtained the gold medal there in 1800. He was the author of several literary productions, among them versions of Camoens, and some minor Portuguese poems, on which the Edinburg Review for April, 1805, commented with considerable severity, and to which Lord Byron refers in that passage of the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which begins—

Hibernian Strangford, with thine eyes of blue,

Hibernian Strangford, with thine eyes of blue, and ends.—

Nor teach the Lusian bard to copy Moore.

The title and estates devolve upon his eldest son, the Hon. George Sydney Smythe, author of "Historic Fanciea." and formerly M P. for Canterbury, who was born at Stockholm, during his father's embassy in that city.

Lord Charles Manness, whose health had been falling for some time part, died on Friday, the 1st inst, in his seyanty-fourth year, at London. Lord Charles was a genefal in the army, colonel of the 3d Light Dragoons, and a K C.B. He entered the British sevice in 1798, was in the campaign of 1808 in Spain, and as aide decamp to Lord Charles, accompanied the Walcheren excition, and was present at the siege of Flushing. In the Peninsula he was actively engaged from 1811 to the conclusion of the war in 1814, during part of the time as A.D. C. to the Duke-Bi Wellington, and was decorated with the gold medal and two clasps for Salamancs, Vittoria, and the silver medal for Benevento. Lord Charles was brother to the Duke of Rutland.

Court Hariere, a mershal of France, died at Bayonne on the morning of the 28th of May, after an illness of three weeks. The deceased was in 1810 nominated general of division, and was one of the last and most noble representatives of the old army; and it was in this character that in December, 1851, the Emperer selected him to be raised to the clighty of Marshal of France. Few such long careers have been so gloriously fulfilled as that of the illustrious marshal now deceased.

General Sir W. Macrean, K. C. B., of the English army, Colonel of the 92d Foot, died on Thursday, May 31, at Brompton, Eng. He was born in 1782. He had been sixty years in the army, and had seen much service. He served in Ireland in 1798, during the rebelion, including the action at Vinegar Hill and the capture of Wexford.

General Baron Durakston, ex Peer of France, and Commander of St. Louis, died at Versaillee. May 27, at an

the action at Vinegar Hill and the capture of Wexford.

General Baron Duranton, ex Peer of France, and Commander of St. Louis, died at Versailles. May 27, at an advanced age. The General had taken a distinguished part in all the wars of the Empire.

The Bombey; (E. I.) Times of May 1, says:—We regret to notice the death, at Poona on the 23d April, of the Rev. Isaac N. Allen, B. A., senior chaplain at that station. It may have been forgotten by many of our readers that this is the Mr. Allen who was chaplain to General Nott's force at Candahar, and who accompanied the army in its triumphant march to Cabool and so to Ferospoor. He seemed at all times to have been enthusiastically devoted to his duty. He received a Ghuzase medal and ribbon, and had the parmission very properly of the Metropolitan of India to wear them on all public occasions, and was one of ite very few elergymen to be seen in public places with a warlike medal on his person.

The Bombay papers report the death for Lieutenant Exsoz, of the 10th British Regiment of Foot, which co-corred at Bombay on the 23d of April. Lieutenant Exsoz entered the service in 1843, and served with the 10th in the Punjaub, campaign of 1848-9, including the whole of the seige operations before Meoltan, action corpicond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, and urrender of the fortress. He was afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat, and received the medal and clasps.

clasps.

A woman named Jranne Dellour died, June 1st, at Feaupays, near Liege, Belgium, at the sge of 101. Her husband still lives, at the age of 99, and his brother is

Ton Provis, alias Sir Richard Hous Shith.—This notices personage, who lately claimed large property, died on Sunday, 27th uit, in Dartmoor Prison (England) whither he had been removed, on account of ill health, from the Miltank Penitentiary.

The French General, Destrument has just expired at Vorges (Aisse), aged 61.

The report that the Board of Health of New Orleans had rescheded the resolution which declares that cholers was epidemic in that city, had no foundation in truth.

The Portsmouth Transcript says that a letter has been received in that place, from a runsway slave in Canada, who, finding his deligation, new writes to his owner, at pressing many regrets for the course he pursued, and sake premiseion to return to his old and potter home.

Academy of Music-Nies Hensler's Bel There was a very brilliant house at the Academy last evening, to witness the debut of Miss Eliza Henster, in the rôle of Linda, in Donizetti's opera, "Linda & Chamounix." The elements were against Mise Hear on this occasion—the rain pouring down from to o'clock in the afternoon up to the time of commence the Opera—and she was further obliged to sing on an eff night of the Opera. Notwithstanding all these draw-backs, the house was more than two-thirds filled, and the parquette and dress circle were full of critics and

Miss Hensier's antecedents. As a concert and choir singer, in Boston, she showed so much talent that some of the wealthy citizens of the modern Athens sent her abread to be educated under the best mesters. The in-

restment has proved a good one. The Hensler stock will pay one hundred per centum, certainly.

Donizetti's Linda is one of the most popular in the whole reperiors of comic opera. The story is old and trite. It is that of a beautiful peasant of Chamousi, (Linda,) who falls in love with a viscout Charles, (Brignoli,) who is disguised as an artist.

Circumstances separate these lovers. Linda goes to Paris, getting her subsistence by public singing; and being infermed that Charles has deserted her, she re-turns to her native village to die, as usual in such cases. Charles, however, arrives in season to sing a pretty romance to her previous to her threatened disselution. M. le Viscount has not married any one class although his mother, a heavy marchioness, was very anxious that he should do so. Of course he marries Linds, and there is a general vocal expression of satisfaction by the parties immediately interested, and any amount of choral good wishes by the villagers. Except Linds, Charles, and Pierotto, (Vesivall.) a sort of wardering minatrel, the narts are of not much except dering minstrel, the parts are of not much account.
There is a buffo marquis, of whom Rocco made a buffoon, and a heavy father, which was fairly done by

But the Linda was the feature of the night. Mise Hensler is a young woman, with a good figure, an expressive face, a sparkling eye and a most tempting pair of lips. She is a blonde. Her voice is a light seprane, very sympathetic in its quality, and quite full enough for the requirements of the comic opera. She does everything that she attempts well, and shows marks of careful tuition in the best schools. In hearing her the most refined ear will never be shocked by a false note or faulty intonation. She avoids meretricious ornamen and the affectation of the ultra French school, while, at the same time, she is careful to lose no effective point where ornament is proper and legitimate.

The Opera goer will see at once what an artist of this calbre would make of the music of such parts as Linds, Norina (Don Pasquale), or Amina (The Sonnambula). She does not act quite well enough; but that will com opening recitative, but gained confidence as she Luce di Quest Anima" charmingly, and being re-warded with three rounds of applause. This is, perhaps, the test of Linda, as all criticism more more or less by criticism, and as this air has figured on many concert programmes and been summy by everybody. Miss Hensler's intonation is always true, and her phrasing delicate and correct. If her voice has any fault, it is that it lacks timbre, but she is yet very young. Technically speaking, her style and method are both good.

Brignoli sang Charles spiritedly and effectively. He was very good in the famous duet, "A Consolarmi Affrettisi," wherein Linda and Charles express an ardent desire to get married immediately. Vestvali locked. was at times, however, a little tremulous in the music. The opera was a great success, or rather the prima donna made a great hit. She was called out a great many times, bouquetted, and all that sort of thing. At

the close of the opera, Miss Hensler, amid universal enthusiasm, came forward, and with a trembling velocity almost choked with emotion, said -I thank you most gratefully for your kind applause.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The doubt, if any existed, as to the departure of Col. Kinney for Central America, is now fully removed. We have it from sources that are to be implicitly relied on, that he sailed in the schooner Emma, commanded be 6th of June, while the blockeding squadron was engag in fishing for porgies in the East river. The Colonel now two weeks at sea, and can laugh to scorn any at tempts to catch him, unless, indeed, the administration can induce George Law to send the Grapeshot after the party, and head them off, like it did Baker. Among the

connected with the press of this city, who will start a
newspaper as soon as it is feasible to do so, in that benighted region. The following is a list of the passengers
on board the Emma:

Col. H. L. Kinney,
J. R. Swift,
J. H. Schockes,
J. R. Swift,
D. H. Trextin,
Simon Forrester,
W. S. Thayer,
Daniel Webster,
W. Lawn,
R. W. Scott,
Geo. Washington. PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTRE STREET,

night, about 19 o'clock, two men, named Jei McNaily and James McMullen, were run over and bedly injured by one of the Harlem cars, in Centre street, near Pearl. The wounded men were crossing the street at the time, and were knoshed down by one of the ca coming along at a rapid rate up the hill that commence coming along at a rapid rate up the hill that commences near Pearl street. The Sixth ward police conveyed the unfortunate men to the New York Hospital, where they now he in a very dangerous condition. The attending physicians entertain but slight hopes of the recovery either of these men.

Fram Masoner.—Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. A. M.,

will celebrate Saint John's Day, (25th iastant) by an excursion and pic nic at Flushing, L. I. Robert D. Holmes, Eaq., W. M., of Mystic Tie Lodge, will pronounce An adjourned communication of St. John's Grand

Lodge was held on Friday evening, at their rooms. St Jobn's Hall, corner Bewery and Delancey street. The Grand Secretary elect, Brother George I. Osborn, having Grand Secretary elect, Brother George L. Osborn, having positively declined the election, the P. G. Secretary, Brother Charles W. Willets, consented to serve the Grand Lodge in that capacity another term and was accordingly unanimously elected. The M. W. Grand Master having announced the appointed officers for the ensuing term, the Grand Officers elect were installed in their respective offices and proclaimed as such. The bushess of the evening was brought to a close by the presentation of a beautiful gold peacil to the R. W. Grand Secretary by a number of the members of the Grand Lodge. Chembers, The Grand Lodge closed its semi-annual communication, after a spirited but harmonious session.

Anorman Durk,—We are informed upon correct authority that an affair of honor took place at States Island

ANOTHER DUEL.—We are informed upon correct at thority that an affair of honor took place at Staten Islan on Saturday morning, 16th inst., between two perseased well known among literary circles; the one being W. J. A., the other E. C. T. On the second discharge fir. A. wounded in the left ancie, and both feeling that it smell of gunpowder had satisfied their sense of home concluded to shake hands and be jonce more friends. The affair arose out of a heated discussion in a literal society, and terminated as stated.

New Your Away Statum Source. The anti-

society, and terminated as stated.

New York Anti-Slavery Society.—The anti-slavery society of this city, (Radical or Garrison section) me yesterday at their reoms, corner of Beekman and Nassan streets, to elect officers and transact such other business, as might come before them. Mr. Whetmore was chairman, and Mr. Johnson as secretary. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, but the publication of name is not deemed desirable until it is known whether they will accept or not. Some conversation was had as to the propriety of having another course of anti-slavery lectures next winter, also whether it would be advisable to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes in Jamaica in 1838 next first of August. Nothing definite, however, was done when the society adjourned.

PRESENT TO A PHILADELPHIA PIREMAN.—A golden orma-

PRESENT TO A PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN.-A golden o ment of singular construction has lately been must bit seity, intended as a present for one of the assengineers of the Philadelphia Fire Department. It sists of two fire caps connected by a double butt, on touching a spring opens and reveals four exquitinished pictures. It is to be sent on immediately

inished pictures. It is to be sent on immediately.

MACKEREL.—Speculators in mackerel hang bac and buy scaringly, in anticipation of there being great catch the present season. Small No. 3's at quoted at \$3. and large No. 3's at \$6.50 per barra at these prices they are usually stored. We have coounts from the Southern fleet yesterday, whis take that the catch will be comparatively see The bay fishermen will probably do un average business. Our Labrador fleet comprises twelvessels, all of which have sailed Last year we have readed to the complete twelvessels, all of which have sailed Last year we have a superior of the complete twelvessels, all of which have sailed Last year we have the complete the complete twelvessels.